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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XX.....

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-KIM-KA-VOL-AU-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-CINDERELLA. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-FATHER AND SON-WO

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway.

New York, Sunday, August 5, 1855.

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-CALIFORNIA EDITION. The United States mail steamship George Law will leave this port to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, for Aspin-The maile for California and other parts of the Pacifi

will close at one o'clock.

The New York Weekly Herald—California editioncontaining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock to-morrow

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence Agents will please send in their orders as early as possi

Notice to Subscribers.

Our subscribers in the Twenty-first ward are requested to leave their names at this office, especially those who do not get the paper. We have changed our carrier, and some irregularity in the delivery may have oc-

The News.

The steamship Ariel, from Havre., 21st ult., airived at this port yesterday. The letters of our correspondents at London, Paris and other European capitals, together with a mass of extracts from foreign journals, including the despatch of General Simpson, giving the programme of the funeral of the late Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Crimea, which we publish to-day, will be found very

The returns of the elections in North Carolina and Tennessee figure up anything but satisfactorily for the Know Nothings. In Tennessee, even, the result is regarded as doubtful. However, as we have re ceived no despatches from the South and West later than yesterday noon-owing to some derangement of the telegraphs-something may yet turn up. At present the aspect, in a Know Nothing point of riew, is quite discouraging.

The mortality list of the past week shows a de

crease of 93, as compared with the week previous, she whole number being 576, according to the re port of the City Inspector, namely, 89 men, 69 women, 231 boys and 187 girls. The principal causes of death were : Apoplexy, 9; bronchitis, 4; conjes tion of the lungs, 7; consumption, 51; inflammation of the lungs, 5; conjection of the brain, 8; dropsy in the head, 19; diarrhoea, 48; dysentery, 42; in flammation of the bowels, 14; palsy, 4; cholera in fantum, 103; cholera morbus, 4; convulsions (in fantile), 53; croup, 4; debility (infantile), 11; scar let fever, 7; marasmus (infantile), 31; measles, 6; teething, 7; and smallpox, 2. There were 15 death from violent causes, 1 from sunstroke, 6 from old age, 5 premature births, and 33 cases of stillborn. wing is the classification of disease:-Bones, joints, &c., 3; brain and nerves, 116; generative or cans. 3: heart and blood vessels. 12; lungs, throat, &c., 99; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 16; stillborn and premature births, 38; stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 247; uncertain seat and general fevers, 30; urinary organs, 4; old age, 6; unthe United States, 59 of Ireland, 33 of Germany, and 8 of England.

The particulars of a sad accident which occurred sterday afternoon in the East river may be found elsewhere. It appears that as one of the Fulton ferry boats was making her trip a child fell over board, and was soon borne rapidly down the stream. A gentleman on board pulled off his coat and boots, and plunged into the river with the praiseworthy design of rescuing the child. The ferry boat was stopped, and a lifeboat lowered, but that tipped over and filled with water, upsetting a gentleman in the river. Considerable excitement prevailed, but the two were picked up by boats from the shore. The child, we regret to say, was drowned.

We publish to-day additional testimony in the case of John Decker, now on trial in Norfolk, Va., for the murder of John Murphy, in May last. The prisoner is a native of Staten Island, and was engaged in the oyster trade with Virginia. The accused and the deceased, on the night of the murder, were on a drunken frolic, and a quarrel arose between the parties, which led to the arrest of Decker as the urderer of Murphy, as soon as the body of the latter was found, late at night, in the streets of Norfolk, with mortal wounds upon him. The trial, which has been unusually protracted, has created

The state ment of tolls received on the New York canals from the commencement of navigation up to August 1, shows a falling off, in comparison with the receipts of last year for the same period, of \$156,041, and in comparison with those of 1847 amounting to

Dr. John C. Calhoun, third son of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun, died of consumption at Winns boro', S. C., on Tuesday last.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 1,500 bales, the market closing firm. Flour was less ani mated, and closed quiet without change of moment in prices. Wheat was more freely offered, and prices of Southern red favored purchasers, while good to prime white was scarce and firm. Corn was again lower, with sales at 83 a 84 cents, chiefly at 83. Pork was quite steady, with a fair amount of transactions. Coffee and sugars were firm, with less doing, it being Saturday, and many merchants having gone to the country to remain till Monday. Preights to Liverpool, owing to the small number of vessels on, were firmer. In consequence of quarantine difficulties with Norfolk, small vessels were wanted to bring wheat from Ocracoke, North Caro lina, and a schooner of 4,000 bushels capacity was chartered at twelve cents per bushel, and others were in demand for the same trade.

THE BIBLE AMONG THE SLAVES .- At the last meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society, a lot of Bibles were granted "on special application" for the use of the slaves in Tennessee. The fact will no doubt be noticed at length, with suitable comments, by the journals which are in the habit of depicting the slaves as sunk in heathenism, and forbidden to read by their mastes. Of course if the slaves make special applications for Bibles, or if special applications are made on their behalf, they can read them ; and it is therefore not true, as has been so often represented by the journals in the interest of | displaying a flag of truce,

Mr. Seward, that they are not taught to read In view of this fact, we anticipate a full retraction of the statements heretofore made on the subject by our anti-slavery cotemporaries. We expect they will hasten, with the candor due to the cause of religion and morality of which they profess to be the champions, to admit that they were mistaken in what they said and that, so far as the slaves are concerned slavery and christianity are not antagonistic.

## The New Fusion Movement-Another Trick

The renewed effort of the soft shell leaders to swallow up the hard democracy, has wreathed the faces of the national democrats in this sec tion with the peculiar smile of those amused by a capital joke or a good story. Some of them, ndeed, are in a broad grin. One would suppose, on seeing the hard shells, after reading the new call of the softs for the State Convention, that they had stolen some of the signs of the Know Nothings; at any rate, they have the mysterious winks of that wonderful party to perfection.

It seems that Dean Richmond, of Buffalo, and Peter Cagger, of Albany, with John Cochrane, have taken the sole responsibility of re-modelling the soft call for their State Convention, by allowing, as was stated yesterday, two dele gates from each Assembly district, instead of one, as originally intended. These gentlemen, who assume to speak for the State Committee have discovered that there are "existing ques tions" which agitate the minds of the people, threaten to "overthrow the safeguards of the constitution," and which " conspire to set up religious tests unknown to the constitution, and to organize a hateful proscription by a secret political organization;" therefore a necessity has arisen which requires a double delegation at Syracuse.

This proposition of increasing the delegation came from the softs. The Albany Argus, heretofore claiming some affinity with the hards very enthusiastically endorses the recommen dation. That print seems to think it an invita tion to the hards to unite in the representation and that the softs are willing to concede the hards one half of the convention. "We feel bound to regard it as a concession to the feeling of democratic union." &c. "We have said we believe this action of the State Committee was in good faith." So talks the Argus. Now, it is well known that the hards have had no reliance upon that print ever since the present editor was placed in control, in January last; and if we are rightly informed, they are compelled to pay, as for an ordinary advertisement, for their call for the State Convention on the fifth of September, as contained daily in its columns.

Now, as both the soft papers at Albany have opened the ranks and allowed the hards to take the rear, which of the prominent hard shells or true national democrats will be caught in the snare? Is there a single member of Schell's committee ready to abandon the State Convention called for the fifth day of September, and recommend a transfer to that of the softs and barnburners? What does Mr. Schell himself say? How stand Cutting of Buffalo, Lyon of Utica, Cook of Washington, Barr of New York, and the rest? Let us hear from them at once. Are the hard shells ready to be swallowed up in this last administration attempt at fusion, and never have an identity? Speak out at once, Mr. Schell. Your party deire to know whether you have consented to occupy the same platform with John Van Buren and John Cochrane.

But this invitation comes from a very ques-

tionable source-Dean Richmond, of Buffalo, and Peter Cagger, of Albany. Now, are these the kind of men who should bear a flag of truce, or present the olive branch of peace to the harrassed and discomfitted democracy? Who can repose faith in their professions? it not an attempt to take sound or Hango? Why, next to Van Buren they have been the means of producing, in their several localities, if not in the entire State, more discord on account of their free soilism than any other two individuals that can be named. They were present at the great rupture in 1847, when John Van Buren was ejected from the State Convention. They were among the leaders who got up the Herkimer convention in opposition to the Hungerford ticket, because Dudley Field's Wilmot proviso was kicked out of doors at Syracuse. They were main pillars in the notorious Buffalo platform which split up the democracy of the State They are arrogant leaders against the canal policy of the State, and are now amongst the principal advisers of Pierce in all his abolition free soil, barnburner appointments in this State Are these the men to ask Daniel L. Dickinson Charles O'Conor, James T. Brady, Henry A. Foster, Samuel Beardsley, Greene C. Bronson, Francis B. Cutting, David L. Seymour, Thomas B. Mitchell, Frederick Follett. George W. Clinton, and thousands of such others, to unite and send a double delegation to meet on the 29th of August? Can any confidence be placed in their acts or assertions? Having been deceived and cheated so frequently by leaders and abettors of this kidney, it is not very likely that the national democrats will be caught napping now, when it is palpably evident that this fusion movement is a plan of the administration. If it were not, there would have been no necessity for despatching John Cochrane to Albany, with directions in his pocket from the White

One thing is rendered certain: The "free democracy" barnburners, led by Preston King, Abijah Mann, Benjamin Welch and John Van Buren, will never unite in the support of any man, unless a platform is adoped at their no mination denouncing the Nebraska-Kansas bill and demanding the speedy restoration of the Missouri compromise. Some ten thousand of them bolted last year, and double that number stand ready to do so now. But the soft convention will dodge the question. It will oppose the administration in general terms, but remain silent and secret upon Kansas, Governor Reeder, and all other topics in relation thereto. It dare not approve or denounce the action of Pierce in the removal of Reeder; it dare not say a word in relation to the affair of Greytown, the Cuba fillibusters, or the resignation of Soulé. The Kings and Manns are "republicans" now, and will vote for any party laying down a platform constructed upon their peculiar anti-slavery views. The softs cannot get their votes, blarney them as they

Let the national democrats denounce the humbug. Let them take care that the softs do not take soundings at Kertch and Hango while

Education in the United States Our Schools and Colleges

We have lately given extended accounts of the annual commencements at our universities and seminaries of learning. We make no dis-tinction in such matters, but treat all alike, North, South, East and West-Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Congregationalist, Roman Catholic or Episcopalean, Jew or Gentile, bond or free. Learning is universal in its usefulness and its power-its influence cannot be hampered by creeds or neutralized by forms; and in view of the importance of the subject, we have prepared a new statistics in relation to colleges here and abroad, which show that our country is far ahead of Great Britain in educational facilities.

The whole number of colleges in the United States is 118; theological schools, 44; medical schools, 37; law schools, 15. In all England there are but 66 colleges, including about 30 attached to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Of these, Oxford, Cambridge, Trinity (Dublin), St. Patrick's (R. C.), Maynooth, and the University of Glasgow, are the most famous. The number of foreigners who announce themselves here as graduates from one of these institutions, is exceedingly large. They do not, however, always sustain the reputation of their Alma Mater.

Following the English example, the founders of colleges in the United States have generally secured for them the patronage of a sect, and nearly all of our leading colleges, although some of them are not directly connected with any religious sect, are more or less unpopular, on account of the bigotry of their government. Disputes, always fierce, frequently arise in these institutions, and the attention of the students is drawn off from their legitimate studies to the discussion of doctrinal points of no great importance to themselves or any one else. Disputed questions in politics have, however, been kept outside of the college green until within a few years, when it has appeared that Harvard, the oldest college in the country, (founded 1636,) has been given over to abolitionism. Religious feuds have often occurred here, but the present treasonable outbreak is the most serious blow that the mother of so many great statesmen and profound scholars has yet received. That the taint of abolitionism is deep seated here, is apparent by the removal of Judge Loring, lecturer at the law school, and the refusal of an honorary degree to Mr. Eliot. In both instances the men suffered because they fulfilled their official duty under the constitution and the laws. With such examples before them. and with such teachings, what kind of students will Harvard send forth into the world? She was once called the mother of statesmen; but her fall will be as sudden as her rise. Facilis

descensus Averni. But we are happy to say that the evil doctrines which have sapped the prosperity of Harvard have not extended to its younger sister, Yale, nor do they find a home in any other of the Northern colleges. The instructors reason that politics not being studied in college, it is their duty to eschew them altogether. As the three thousand clergymen who protested against the Nebraska bill should have confined themselves to preaching the Gospel of Christ and him crucified, so onght the authorities of Harvard to remember that it is their duty to simply instruct their students, without biasing their political or religious opinions. Or if they must undertake to form a political creed for the young, let them inculcate sound principles, remembering the words of Virgil-Adeo in teneris consu-

escere multum est.

The defection of Harvard is the more important from its position and history. As we have said before, it is the oldest college-it is miscalled a University—and has the largest library in the United States. Time was when an A. B. degree from Harvard was considered as the hightitle an American youth could win. That time is passing away. Yale has already outstripped her elder sister in the race. The New York University, Columbia College, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Brown, and some of the Southern colleges, are gradually drawing away the Southern students who would otherwise be sent to Harvard, were not their guardians justly opposed to their taking in abolitionism with their Greek roots, fanaticism with their mixed mathematics. and treason with their modern languages.

Harvard is, also, the most expensive of all the colleges except the University of Virginia. The expenses for instruction, room rent, etc., are ninety dollars annually; at Yale they only amount to sixty; at Bowdoin, forty-six; at Dartmouth, forty. In the college terms of four years the pecuniary difference is considerable, and the course of instruction is precisely the same. The New England colleges are chiefly under Congregational, Presbyterian or Unitarian influences. The Roman Catholics bave twenty-six colleges in the United States, and half a dozen preparatory schools. The Baptists have about twenty colleges; the Methodists eleven, the Episcopalians six. There are several colleges where no particular sect has control, and at the Girard College in Philadelphia ministers of religion are not permitted to preach or to teach. The Bible, in its purity,

is read there, however.

The people of the United States, however, do not depend upon expensive college courses for their education. In almost every State there is a free school system, more or less perfect according to the ratio of enlightenment among the voters. In these schools our statesmen, lawyers, doctors, priests, merchants and mechanics drink their first draught of the never failing spring of knowledge. Many of our eminent men have started in life with no other capital than the very excellent English education which is given at the free schools in the Middle and Northern States. Massachusetts s particularly distinguished in this respect. and the grammar schools in Boston are justly the pride of every citizen. The appropriation for their support is the largest item of city expenditure. In New York the free school system s rapidly attaining the same degree of excellerce. Every new State should follow the example of the first settlers at Plymouth, and erect the schoolhouse as the most important of buildings. There will then be less necessity for the jail and the court house.

Good News .- We are happy to state that the apprehensions among our farmers in this section of damage to their wheat crop, from the late protracted spell of wet weather, have been almost entirely dissipated by the last two or three days of relieving sunshine. This is what we call good news. But our bakers seem to be hard of hearing. Why don't they enlarge the size of their loaves or reduce the price? He who leads the way is a made man. Let the loaves enlarge as the wheat falls.

Don't SAY ANYTHING ABOUT IT .- The Albany Allas, acting, no doubt, under the counsel of Marcy, recommends to the soft shells, at their approaching State convention, the saving policy of silence upon the Nebraska bill. The Atlas man says they lost everything last fall even, by their qualified two-faced endorsement of that mischief-making-bill; and so this time, the least that is said about it will be the soonest mended. The New York Evening Post, however, rebels against this advice from the State Department. What! play the part of a Quaker meeting, when all the State and all the North are in a perfect blaze of indignation against this Nebraska perfidy? No, never! We must face the music-we must denounce the outrage-we must keep pace with the Seward Know Somethings, or they may draw off threefourths of our Buffalo brethren. Applaud the Cuban diplomacy of Marcy, the bombardment of Greytown, the division of the spoils, and proclaim, if you will, that this Pierce administration is more popular than Captain Tyler's; but you must speak out on this Nebraska outrage, or our rank and file will go over to W. H. Seward.

Such is the interpretation which we give to the sly hints of Marcy's Albany organ, and to the bluff and point-blank demurrer of the Post, Wonder what the softs will do at Syracuse! Marcy, we presume, will have his milk and water resolutions on hand, shirking the Nebraska bill, the Kansas question, and Governor Reeder; but the Sage of Lindenwald and the poets of the Post appear to have a different game to play. On the negro question we leave the convention to act for itself; but in respect to the administration, our advice is the same as that which appears to come from Marcy-"Don't say anything about it."

THE CENSUS .- By the recent census it appears that the Seventh ward has, instead of increasing, actually lost population since 1850. The figures are :-

184

The slight falling off can be readily explained. The Seventh ward is one of the most thickly built and peopled in the city. It is doubtful whether more houses can be erected there than there are now, allowing the same space as is now required for vacant lots. It follows that in the ordinary course of things the population of the ward must fluctuate.

But on referring to the last election returns a very different picture is witnessed. The figures are :--

677 Increase....

Thus, for political purposes, the ward seems to have increased 677; while for statistical, it has decreased 184. Here is a problem for the Office of Statistics to solve. Such contradictions and blunders will be inevitable until the European system of taking the census is adopted-namely, leaving blanks at each house which the head of the family is to fill up on a certain day-and then by means of an army of messengers collecting all the blanks at once, so as to be certain of having the true population of that day fixed.

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE .- Our Seward and abolition organs are whining, groaning and ranting at a frightful rate, because neither Judge Kane nor Judge Lewis, of Philadelphia, has thought proper to release the abolition man, Passmore Williamson, from his liabilities to answer the charge of abducting the slaves of Mr. Wheeler, in transitu from Washington to New York. The conduct of these Judges is denounced as highly outrageous and offensive, and Williamson is put down as a much abused man. Now, we think they have served him right as far as they have gone, and that he be punished as a seditious kidnapper, in stead of being glorified as a persecuted philanthropist. Whatever may be the laws of Pennsylvania, he has violated the federal constitution. which is the supreme law in all the States; and for this offence Passmore should be punished, as an example and a warning to his brethren for the future. The taking away of a slave from his Southern master, while travelling through any of the States or Territories of the Union, is a bit of kidnapping, and nothing more nor less, whatever the false pretences of freedom or law under which the act is committed. Let Mr. Passmore Williamson be judged by the constitution, and not by the anti-slavery nullities of Pennsylvania.

## Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen begin their session for the month of August to-morrow. The board will hold eight nectings, the number required by law, and then ad journ over till September next. The calendar for this term is very light and unimportant. The only doen ments put down for consideration are papers upon street improvements, upon assessments, and upon building r few houses for Engine companies. All of these papers will be passed over without much excitement. Th locument of any interest upon the calendar is the report of the Committee on Markets, in favor of granting the farmers room for their wagons at Fulton market. &c. This paper has already made something of a stir, and may call up an exciting debate during the present term The board will meet every evening till they adjourn for

The Law Courts.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions begins to-morrow. The calendar of this court is quite large, owing to the adjournment last month without do ing any business. There are several nurder cases on the calendar, which have been passed over from term to term during the summer, and which are not likely to be reached this term. Recorder Smith is out of town and will not return till September next, as we are informed and the term for this court for this month will be opened by Judge Stuart. It is probable that no business will be done this warm weather, and that the court will organize so as to answer the demands of the law, and then adjourn ever till September.

MUSICAL ARTISTS GOVE TO CAPE MAY .- Among those who our city yesterday for the delightful summer resort are Mile. Felicita Vestvali, prima donna contralto of the Academy of Music; Herr L. Schreiber, the celebrated cornet-a-piston player; Mr. A. Irving, the English bari tone; and William Dressler, the well known planist.

I ATE FROM BAHAMAS—SUFFOUND MURDER OF A WHOLE CREW BY PREATES-WREEKS .- Capt Friend, of schooner Azorian from Pahamas, arrived yesterday morning, reports that the Panish brig Janette drifted into Acklins, Bahamas, n the 14th July, with all her crew dead, and all soils sose. It was supposed the crew had been murdered the day before, as a brig, thought to be the Janette, was seen with a schoener alongside on that day.

A French bark, from St Domingo for France, was cast away the same time on Atwoods Key; captain and crew saved: vessel and cargo a total loss.

An Eastern bark, lumber loaded, with all her spars

gone, drifted into Acklins, abandoned about the same time There were two other vessels cast away near the same

The Richmond papers state that the Midlothian coal pits in Chesterfield county were on fire the whole of Wednesday, and that at the latest account the utmost efforts had falled to step the fiames. No lives had been

place, names not known.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The election returns from Tennessee fluctuate of

ably, and the result now appears doubtful. I arge gains and losses are reported on both sides, but at present Johnson's (dem.) chances appear the best. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4, 1855.

Thirty-two counties show a net gain for Gentry, (K. N. of 1,370. The election is very close. Rivers (American) for Congress, in the Tenth district,

has 700 majority.

Zollikoffer, (American,) in the Hermitage district, is elected by an overwhelming majority.

> NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION. BALTIMORE, August 4, 1855.

Northampton gives Shaw, dem., 213 majority.

Hertford county gives Paine an increased majority.

Elizabeth City and one precinct in Pasquotank county
give Paine 197 majority, and two other precincts to be One precinct in Camden county gives Paine an in majority. The county will not fall much short of the usual majority.

the First Congressional district. WASHINGTON, August 4, 1855. The Union has a string of reported majorities in the First Congressional district. Franklin, Granville, John-son, Wake, Warren and Nash counties, give Branch, the ocratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth district, 2.800 majority.

Orange county, gives 135 majority for Shepherd, K. N. reducing Branch's majority to 2,878.

The democrats claim Ruffin's election in the Sec

Congressional district by a heavy majority. The Third district reports in favor of Wi

crat, a majority over Reid, K. N. Guilford county gives 1,500 majority for E. G. Reade. K. N., candidate for Congress in the Fifth district, over Kerr, anti-K. N. whig candidate. WKIDON, N. C., August 4, 1855.

Paine, K. N., is reported to be elected to Congress i the First district, by 300 majority.

From Washington.
THE CAUSE OF GOV. REEDER'S REMOVAL. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1855.
To-morrow's Union will contain the correspondence between the Executive Department and Gov. Reeder, in which the President places the latter's removal on the

ground of an unsatisfactory reply to charges concerning alleged land transactions, as I intimated in my despatch Yellow Fever in Virginia. NORFOLK, August 4, 1855.

There is no abatement in the ravages of yellow fever at

Gosport and Portsmouth. The Sanitary Committee re-ports during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday ten new cases and eight deaths. Quite a panic prevails in Portsmouth; several stores were closed, and, without exaggeration, one-third of the citizens left the place. The disease in Norfolk has much subsided. Only one new case was reported to-day. The boarders at the Macon and Crawford houses have all left. Rains and hot suns alternately prevail.

Governor Medill at Toledo

TOLEDO, Aug. 4, 1855. Governor Medill arrived here to-day, and was received by the military and with firing of cannon. He will speak

The wheat crop is turning out much better than was

Railroad Accident.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 4, 1855. An accident occurred on the Saratoga and Whitehal Railroad, seven miles from this place, after having left was dashed to pieces. Six ladies were slightly injured None others were much hurt. All the passengers, ex cept the injured, with their friends, fifteen in number ntinued on their journey. Nobody had any bone broken.

Railroad Accident.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 4, 1855. An accident occurred on the Saratoga and Whiteha Railroad, after having left here this morning. We have not yet been able to learn the full particulars, but it is said that no person has been seriously injured.

Fire at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, August 4, 1855.
A fire broke out here this afternoon, in the boiler and con foundry of J. B. Warden, on Second and First streets The building, which was a frame one, was entirely con med, with a valuable stock of finished work. The loss is fully insured in the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of New Lisbon.

A heavy rain storm, accompanied with a great deal of lightning, commenced here at 7 o'clock this evening, bu is now subsiding, with a prospect of clearing. Mortality of Boston.

There were ninety-seven deaths in this city for the week ending to-day. A large proportion of the deaths

were those of children under five years of age. Markets.

BUFFALO, August 4—12½ P. M.

There has been a fair demand for flour to-day, and the market is steady. The lower grades are becoming scarce. Sales, 1,100 barrels, at \$8 a \$8 6 22½ for good to favorite and extra Wisconsin; and \$9 a \$9 25 for extra Michigan, Southern and Ohio. Wheat in good demand, and firmer; sales 10,000 bushels Upper Lake spring, at \$1 63; and 900 bushels white Michigan, at \$2 25. Corn, inactive; buyers offer 70c, freely, but holders' views generally are above this; sales 4,000 bushels, at the quotation hamed. Oats held at 48c. Canal freights dull; 12c. for corn to New York. Lake imports yesterday—807 barrels flour; 0,650 bushels wheat; 46,171 bushels corn. Canal exports, same time—Flour, 320 barrels; wheat, 6,970 bushels; corn, 39,800 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BOGUS EXPRES CHARGED WITH STEALING \$8,000. A few days ago Mr. Edmond Tracy, President of the Cank of Lansingburg, having occasion to send some mo ney to New York, delivered three packages of bills amounting in the aggregate to \$8,000, to Charles H Wheeler, the proprietor of an express company purport-ing to be the Commercial Express Company of Proy, with ing to be the Commercial Express Company of Proy, with instructions to forward the same to New York. In a few days afterwards Mr. Tracy learned that the package had not reached its destination, and had in all probability been mislaid or stolen. The express man (Wheeler) was looked for, but in vain. The matter, assuming a very serious aspect, was placed in the hands of the authorities in this city for investigation. A warrant being issued for the arrest of Wheeler, Lieut, Hutchings, of the Fifth ward police, aided by officer Greer, went in search of the accused, and succeeded, on Friday evening, in arresting him just as he was making his exit from a hotel corner of West and Spring streets. Some of the missing money was discovered in the possession of the accused. He was taken back to Troy for trial yesterday morning. The money alleged to have been stolen consisted altogether of bills on the Bank of Lausingburg. HURT IN A ROW.

On Friday night, a man named Patrick Deeson had his skull fractured while in a row with some colored men at ward police says that the man who struck the blow worked in Stuart's sugar refinery, but did not give the name. The wounded man was conveyed to the New York Hopital for medical treatment.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR IN THE BOWERY. Entor of the Herald:—
In the report of this occurrence published in your pa-

per of the 2d inst., it is stated that Mr. John C. Worder per of the 2d inst., it is stated that Mr. John C. Worden nd myself "baye had some domestic troubles of late, resulting in my leaving him, and seeking shelter in the house of Mr. James G. Finn;" and, further, that Mr. Worden determined to "revenge himself upon one who had robbed him of the partner of his Joys." I desire to state list I never sought shelter in the house of Mr. Finn; that he never attempted to rob Mr. Worden of the "partner of his Joys," if by that designation I am intended, and that all statements to the contrary are wholly false and unfounded. I regret exceedingly that I am compelled to appear thus publicly, but justice to my friends, my relatives, and my own good name, imperatively demands it.

New Yors. August 4, 1855. NEW YORK, August 4, 1855.

The Workingmen's Meeting.

The Workingment strength of the HERALD.

In your reporter's account on Thursday morning, relative to the Workingmen's Meeting in the Park, it was instructed that we had a "row," &c. This is an error. The workingmen of New York are a peaceable class, and should not be so unfairly assailed.

PROMATERON. P. DONALDSON,

REMARKS.-There was a slight "row" at the Workingmen's Meeting, and we so reported; but it does not follow that the workingmen were engaged

operations in Real Estate in New York. teen months, if not wholly suspended, have at least been flat, stale and unprofitable. Such operations as have been effected have sprung out of the various necessi-ties of debit and credit, rather than out of the spirit of

speculation.

The reason, the why, and the wherefore of this state. of things, is to be found in the great question which is the turning point of the whole, of getting money at sewen per cent on bond and mortgage. During the period-above named, this, as a seneral thing, could not be done. In ordinary times, money lenders on real estate—of whom there are thousands—are willing to loan on bond and mortgage about one balf of a low cash estimate of the value of the property, provided the title be good, the property situated in an "sightable" locality, and that it is a first mortgage; for a second mortgage beyond half the above specified value is very hard, if not impossible, to be got. Where second mortgages exist, they generally constitute part of the purchase money, on the occasion of the property changing hands.

When money is very easy, then it is not difficult to

get loans on first class property at six per cent, and to even more than half the value. But it must be on pro-

perty situated low down town, in the best streets and the best business part of the city—such, for instance, as are occupied by the heaviest merchants. As a general fact, the higher you go up town the more difficult it is to procure loans. The best property up town en which to effect loans, is avenue property, yielding the most income for mercantile purposes, as, for example, the Eighth avenue, which is the leading business avenue, and the one in which is the leading business avenue, and the one in which rents, and, of course, property itself, are the highest; for it is scarcely necessary to say that in the business portions of the city the value of property depends wholly upon present or prospective rest. The worst improved property up town, down rent. The worst improved property up town, town, and everywhere, on which to get loans, i town, and everywhere on which to get loans, is tenement property. Capitalists never like to touch it; and to avoid the possibility of being obliged to buy it in, in the event of foreclosure, they will generally refuse peremptorly to loan on it. Also, during the period above named, it has been nearly or quite impossible to obtain money upon vacant lots. In order to escape difficulty in the payment either of interest or of mortgage when due, capitalists arefer to invest in property improved and yielding. talists prefer to invest in property improved and yielding an annual insome, rather than to invest in vacant lots which are absolutely useless until improved. If, when tect himself, is obliged to buy in the vacant property, he of course makes an investment in what yields him no-lincome, which is not the object he has in view in investing, and he does not like to take any risk. Nothing short of absolute security, and absolute certainty and regularity of income, will suit him. The very idea of a seven or of a six per cent money lender implies that his object is not so much increase as security, certainty, and regularity. Accordingly, not only must the property be all right, but the bondsman must be all right. He must be a man of character and respectability, as well must be a man of character and respectability, as went as of responsibility. A man known to be careless in meeting his obligations when due, will find it hard to get money on bond and mortgage, even though he be as responsible as a Rothschild. In lending money, capitalists dislike to put their foot into a future law trap—men no more desire to lend, than to buy, into law suits. Seven per cent men are in their very nature exceedingly sensitive to everything having the remotest resemplance to risk or loss, or even trouble. And the history of the past such risk, loss, or trouble, these men will quietly let their money lie idle in the vaults of the bank. This they have done. They are nervous, sensitive, and timorous to a degree, anuffing mischief, like the prairie buffalo, in every breeze and in every circumstance.

Without going into lengthened details, we will state some of the facts which locked up money from real estate, and stopped or checked the progress of improve ments within the past year and a half.

And first we shall name the extraordinary high prices first caused apprehension, which soon ran into caution, distrust, and ultimately, under the operation of other causes, into panic.

Next, the prospect, and shortly the reality, of a European war. In the event of war capitalists are the first to take alarm. They know not what is coming, and they adopt the policy of masterly inactivity. This subject has been so often and fully discussed that we

The third and last great cause of depression in real estate was the drought, and consequent short crop last easen. The disastrous effect of this cause can scarcely be overstated. In 1835-'36, the destruction of some twenty odd millions of real estate by fire broke nearly all the insurance companies in the city, which threw into market, under compulsory sale, some five or six millions of mortgages. The consequence was, real estate went down like an avalanche. The loss by fire was an actual destruction of property—not in changing hands, as in the Schuyler jugglery, but a positive loss. Last year the loss by drought, if not positive, was megative, and far more calamitous.

was no longer to be had at seven per cent, and, as an inevitable consequence, the business of building on spe-culation came to an end. What little was done was simply to meet the actual wants of the people.

Now came a season of cool, quiet reflection among builders and speculators. Now men thought who never thought before. The questions discussed and examined were mainly as to locality and the kind of buildings to be erected. It was found that some buildings would sell at a profit, while others would not sell, even at some loss. It was dissovered that many builders had constructed buildings in certain localities such as they supposed people ought to want, but which in point of fact nobody did want. On these and other points we shall now proceed to give the result of our own observations and reflections.

The most frequent and palpable blunder which build ers made was in the disproportionate cost of the build-ing erected and of the lot -n which it was erected. For instance, they would or a lot worth \$3,000 put up a house costing, as they say, \$15,000, but we will say Lexington avenue, costing four or five times the value of the lots. Now, in our opinion, the most unsaleable of all houses are those which most exceed the cost of a lot; and conversely the most saleable, and o course the most desirable, houses are those whose cost approaches nearest the cost of the lot. Builder seem to "run of a notion" that a certain amount of mason's carpenter's and plumber's work make a house Some of them, as we happen to know, have discovered to their cost that there is another element in the thing called house besides brick and boards, and that is loca tiop. They discovered that it was possible to build splen-did brown stone houses four stories and high basement, twenty-five feet front, fifty feet deep, in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements, costing to erect, say, as materials and labor then were, \$10,-000, on lots worth not over \$3,000, which after all was done would not sell at cost, to say nothing of profit. Then these builders discovered that they had put on too much expense in boards and brown stone in proportion to the cost of the lot. There were purchasers who liked the houses well enough, but did not like the location, and therefore would not buy. On the other hand, those buyers who were satisfied with the location were dissatisfied with the size and cost of the house. They rarely objected to paying, as in the above example, say, \$3,00 for the lot, but they did absolutely object to paying \$10,000 for the house room which they did not want and would never use. Their arguments are very sensible, and in our opinion unanewerable. They say the houses are oo big-that it costs too much to furnish them-too erest and taxes to live under; the parlers are too large being mere temptations to extravagance, great parties and parade. In small rooms you can find a small party without a search warrant, but not in large. These and many other objections are constantly made to expensive houses upon cheap lots. Nobody wants them.

As we have already remarked, the most saleable and. the most desirable houses are those which cost about as much to build as the lot is worth. A \$6,000 house, twenty five feet front, on a \$6,000 let, could probably be sold for \$12,000 or \$13,000 before it could by any possibility be finished. It is a mistake to suppose such a house must necessarily be built of brown stone. It need not even be built of Philadelphia brick. Mark, it is not boards, bricks nor brown stone that sell the house, because it is not for these that the party buys it. But it is the location or neighborhood, and the con-renierces issues of the house, that sell it. We are quite aware that these sentiments will meet with no approval among builders and archi-tects. Their motto is, the more boards and bricks the more profits; and such is undoubtedly the fact. Thirty
years ago the best and most wealthy families is New
York had not made the discovery since made by the